The Woodland News.

VOL. X. WOODLAND, YOLO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1864. NO. 14.

The Woodland News.

S. W. RAVELEY,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

Terms--In Advance.

One year.....$5 00
Six months,..... 3 00
Three months,..... 2 00
Single copies,..... 12½

Advertising.

One square of ten lines or less, first insertion, $2 00—each subsequent insertion, $1 00. Business cards of ten lines or less, one year, $20; three months, $8.

A liberal discount will be made on the above rates for all yearly or quarterly advertisements which exceed one square.

Job Printing.

Having a complete assortment of the best Job Printing material, we are prepared to do work of all kinds in our line, such as Books, Pamphlets, Posters, Handbills, Ball Tickets, Circulars, Bill Heads, Law Blanks, Cards, etc., in the best style of the art, at the most reasonable prices, FOR CASH.

Payable in Gold or Silver Coin.

Terms of the Courts of Yolo County.

District Court—3rd Monday in March; July and November.

County Court—1st Monday in January, March, May, July, September, and November.

Probate Court—2nd Monday in January, March, May, July, September, and November.

Board of Supervisors—1st Monday in February; 1st Monday in May; 1st Monday in August, and 1st Monday in November.

County Officers.

MEMBERS OF LEGISLATURE.

Senator—Hon. J. T. Hall, Yolo.

Assemblyman—Hon. J. B. Hartsough, Cacheville.

CCUNTY OFFICERS.

County Judge.....James A. Hutton
District Attorney.....H. G. Burnett
Court Commissioner.....C. P. Sprague.
County Clerk.....L. C. Brownell
Sheriff.....Charles H. Gray
Treasurer.....G. A. Fabricius
Surveyor.....Amos Mathews
Coroner.....A. Sprague
Public Administrator.....Wm S Emery
Supt. Schools.....Henry Gaddis
Supervisors—1st District—George W. Bell, Washington. 2d District—George W. Scott, Buckeye. 3d District—S. N, Mering.
Assessors—1st, R Parker; 2d, J. P. Bullock: 3d, A J Hall, Woodland; 4th, A W Wade, Buckeye.

BUSINESS CARDS.

I. W. JACOBS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
Knight's Landing, Yolo County, Cal.
aug23-tf

H. G. BURNETT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Woodland, Yolo Co., Cal.
WILL FAITHFULLY ATTEND to all business entrusted to his professional care. (jy11-tf.)

C. P. SPRAGUE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
will practice in the several courts of Yolo county and in the Supreme court.
Office at WOODLAND, Yolo Co., Cal.
(jy11-tf.)

JOHN B. HARMON, HENRY H. HARTLEY.
H. H. HARTLEY,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
OFFICE—MUNSON'S BUILDING,
39 J street, Sacramento.
Will practice in the Supreme Court, and District Courts of Sacramento, Yolo, Solano, Sutter and Colusa. f15-tf

COUNTY SURVEYOR.
Amos Matthews, County Surveyor,
OFFICE—BELOW WARING'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON.
Will promptly attend to all orders in the line of his profession.
AMOS MATHEWS.

Swamp Land Affidavits may be made before Charles F. Reed, who will forward them to me. Mr. Reed has the necessary Blanks.
may17-tf.

BELLE UNION SALOON,
Main street, Woodland
I. LEWALD, Proprietor,
WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he keeps the best of Liquors, Cigars, and Confectionery, &c., always on hand. Also, a good supply of ICE. july2-tf

J. SCHERLE & CO.,
WOODLAND BREWERY,
Main street, Woodland,
RETURN thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon them, and would respectfully announce that they can supply private families as well as hotels with LAGER BEER of superior quality, at shortest notice.
All orders from the country punctually attended to. July 2-tf

WOMEN.

BY EMMA MORTIMER RABSON.

We sat within the gathering gloom,
Watching the red anthracite heap,
When you, remembering all your life,
Found women cheap.

By the red glare I scanned your face,
You only gazed upon the fire;
You looked the noblest man in life,
And were—a liar!

You men are dastards at the soul!
When women deem you heroes, men,
And pour you out their lives' red wine—
You have cheated them!

They know you not for what you are;
They think that you are what you seem;
Of all the falseness hid in you
They never dream.

You, masked to their adoring eyes,
Drink up their tender kisses, cool;
You even are not just when you
Say—"Little fool!"

A man is not a fool when he
Is duped by those skilled to beguile;
A woman never loved a man
And knew him vile!

The love is but for what you seem;
You, galled by secrets which you keep,
Lay all your shallow blame on them,
And call them cheap.

Or if the tender lips and eyes
Aggrieve you to remorseful pain,
For worthiness that once has been,
And you again

Strive for life's purity and peace,
Until, through love, you are forgiven,
And rise up new in strength and pride,
Of sorrow shriven.

Then, gazing into tender eyes,
Do you search for their deepest deep;
Nor giving lightly, kiss for kiss,
Deem women cheap?

O blind and groping selfishness!
Love's holocaust to you is deep;
For men have lived and died, to whom
Christ's blood was cheap.

OLD WITHOUT KNOWING IT.—In our rambles about the city yesterday, it occurred to us that there were hundreds of men on the Pacific Coast who have grown old without being aware of the fact.—There are many men here who came to this coast ten or fifteen years ago, and yet to-day they do not realize that they are any older than the day they landed. We were led to think upon this matter by meeting an old man whose white locks, escaping from under his tattered felt hat hung upon his shoulders, while his snowy beard spread low upon his breast; suspended at the end of a stick he carried his blankets and carpet sack, and strode along with head erect and confident step, as though certain he was near to his fortune. He did not realize that he had grown old in gold hunting—doubtless it appeared to him but a very short time since he started out in pursuit of the "big thing," which, although it had heretofore eluded him, must soon fall into his hands, when away he would go to the old home and the dear ones there to make them all happy—the dear ones whom expect to find as gay and youthful as himself, for since he left them all, it appears to him that the finger of time has not moved. As we passed along the street we kept a sharp look out and easily discovered a dozen more men who we felt satisfied were not aware how old they had grown, some of them our particular and intimate friends. In the course of the day we observed one gay youth of fifty-five, with hair and beard well silvered, jumped nimbly to his feet and commenced dancing as the music of a harp struck up. He supposed that his step was as light and graceful as when he first learned the windings of the mazy dance, yet it was plain to be seen that his muscles were stiffened and rheumatic. Then how many men we see here and there and a thread of gray streaking their hair and beards, who in their own opinions, are mere sighing boys—"going to stay here a few days longer," they will tell you, "then go home to have a good time with the girls, (what girls?) then marry and settle down." They have no idea of their age. Their hearts have remained young cherishing the memory of those youths and maidens, their old companions left behind when they started on their wanderings. Yet physically they are growing old, and must soon go home, or like a singed cat they will not go for what they are really worth.—*Ter. Enterprise.*

A PUBLISHER of a newspaper up in Oregon, in the first issue of his journal, returns thanks to those who loaned him the pecuniary means, and to Heaven that there is no law in that State enforcing imprisonment for debt.

French Plotting for California.

It is now commonly reported in Paris that the plans of the Emperor Napoleon embrace the bringing back of California under the sway of Mexico, and that secret societies like those of the Knights of the Golden Circle are already hard at work trying to bring this about. At first view, so monstrous a project would seem incapable of being conceived; but there is so much in it that is dazzing and would be most especially so to the eyes of Frenchmen, that the very difficulties of it might prove attractive. It should ever be remembered that California was nothing until the enterprise of the citizens of the United States made it what it now is—completely American in language, in institutions, in all its associations and hopes and enterprises. But, on the other hand, Napoleon knows less, perhaps, of this than of the history of that tract of country for three hundred years previously as Mexican, and on this account he may think nothing of those difficulties which the work of the past fifteen years may have thrown in his path. There is, however, no doubt that the same minds which conceived the project of revolutionizing California in favor of the South would now suggest to the Emperor Napoleon that what Southern treachery was unable to effect might yet be accomplished by French subtlety, backed by a certain amount of force.—However wicked this plot may seem to the unsophisticated, there is such a golden bait connected with it, that it becomes us to be on our guard. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. Our forces are remarkably weak in the Pacific, to guard such important treasures as we hold there, and not a moment should be lost in so strengthening our defenses, both military and naval, as to be able to nip all such projects in the bud. All the old Mexican elements might not, and would not, prove so dangerous as those favorable to the Southern States, who would, to a man, be ready to conspire and plot in any and every conceivable way to wrest California from the United States. And very little inward treachery of this kind, not carefully watched, might betray the few fortifications and defenses which guard San Francisco and our California ports, if a few powerful steamers, iron-clad, were in waiting outside to receive the prize.

At the present moment Napoleon's fleet in the Pacific is augmented to so great an extent beyond our own, that it ought to excite our suspicions, or at least such precautionary measures as shall render danger impossible, and all schemes of sudden and daring conquest impossible. One thing seems quite clear, that with the world, as it now is, republican liberty must, in our case, either make itself stronger to resist all possible attacks by an increase of our sea-going iron-clad navy, or we must become a perpetual temptation to all Powers who may be disposed to conspire and use their fleets in destroying our Government.

The correspondent of the Boston *Evening Gazette* declares that France promises to bring about this revolution without bloodshed, if the Californians will accept her leadership! No doubt France would promise anything to get possession of so rich a treasure as California, with its untold and hardly dreamed-of wealth. But such a promise is but the repetition of what was promised by the Southern leaders when the South was told only to be unanimous and there could and would be no war. The citizens of California know too well that any such attempt must involve a struggle before it could be successful that would sweep away all the wealth of that State and every capitalist in it far more completely than that of the South has yet been swept by the present war. Forewarned is to be forearmed. The best way to prevent any attempt at accomplishing so mad and wicked a scheme is to exhibit a knowledge and vigilance against all incipient movements towards such a plan. Had the timely precautions of Gen. Scott only been taken, there would have been probably no Southern rebellion—certainly none such as we have seen.—*Public Ledger.*

Parson Brownlow in New York.

An oratorical and musical entertainment in aid of the Relief Fund of the Ladies' Home United States General Hospital was given at the Academy of Music, New York, on the evening of the 23d ult., and speeches were made by George Opdyke, Henry Ward Beecher, Edwin H Chapin, N. G. Taylor, of Tennesee, and the Rev. William G. Brownlow. The never-to-be-forgotten Parson said that he had been ill, but was convalescing; and while he could not attempt make a formal address, he would make a few brief remarks; and this he did in his own iniuitable style, frequently eliciting bursts of applause. He said: "On my return to Knoxville, some six months ago, I found the jail in which the rebels were kind enough to lodge me for three months filled to overflowing with another class of beings. Among them I found a portion of the leading, active, villainous rebels, who were concerned in my incarceration, guarded by Union soldiers. They were to be sent across the mountains to Camp Chase, and curiosity induced me to see how they would look going through the operation I had gone through. I looked on with a sort of malignant pleasure, my mind occupied with only one reflection, 'Every dog has his day.' [Laughter.] Standing on the corner of Jay and Cumberland streets, less than five weeks ago, in Knoxville, while an artillery regiment of colored gentlemen came into that town, a prominent rebel, a gentleman personally friendly to me, tapped me on the shoulder and said, 'Browlow, I know you are a Southern man. How does this thing look in your eyes?' 'Sir,' said I, 'a little better than two years ago I lay through the cold Winter in this jail which towers above our heads, denied the blessings of fire, bedclothes, or any comforts, frequently marched in and out by blacks in rebel uniform, with muskets, taking the place of their masters, who were smoking cigars and drinking liquor about the hotels of Knoxville: As I marched to prison the guard would say, Step a little quicker you d—n old Lincolnite, or I will put this bayonet into you. 'Sir,' said I, 'that looked very bad to me; this looks a great deal better.' 'But,' he continued, in all sober earnestness, 'Brownlow, are you in favor of arming negroes to fight white men?' 'Yes, sir—*ee.*' And if I had the power, sir, I would arm and uniform in the Federal habiliments every wolf, panther, catamount, and tiger, and bear in the mountains of America; every crocodile in the swamps of Florida and South Carolina; every negro in the Southern Confederacy, and every devil in hell and pandemonium. This war, I say to you, must be prosecuted with a vim and a vengeance, until the rebellion is put down, if it exterminates from the face of God Almighty's green earth every man, woman and child south of Mason and Dixon's line.

A STEAMER ON THE DEAD SEA.—The Duke de Luynes has been at Jerusalem, and is now exploring the Dead Sea on board a small steamer called the Segar, 33 feet in length. He had this built on purpose at Toulon. It was then taken to pieces and sent to Jaffa, whence it was conveyed to the Dead Sea on the backs of camels. The Arabs in the neighborhood, struck with amazement at the sight of this tiny vessel moving along the water in a way inexplicable to them, firmly believe that it is a *chestan* (demon) which has risen from the bottom of the accursed lake of Sodom.

A WOMAN will cling to the chosen object of her heart like a possum to a gum take, and you can't separate her without snapping strings no art can mend, having a portion of her soul on the upper leather of your affections. She will sometimes see something to love where others can see nothing to admire; and when her fondness is once fastened on a fellow, it sticks like glue and molasses in a bushy head of hair.

A CLERGYMAN writes a note to the Green Bay *Advocate*, asking the use of two or three columns of that paper, for the purpose of proving "the existence of such a place as hell," and adds, that making such proofs, "would cause me a great deal of pleasure."

POWER OF THE MAGNET.—The smallest natural magnet generally possesses the greatest proportion of attractive power. Sir Isaac Newton wore a magnet in his ring which weighed only three grains, yet it was able to lift 746 grains, or nearly 250 times its own weiget; whereas magnets weighing above two pounds seldom lift more than five or six times their own weight.

Iron is principally the only substance attracted by the magnet. The degree of magnetic attraction depends on the strength of the magnet itself, the weight and shape of the iron presented to it, the magnetic or unmagnetic state of the body, and the distance between them. All iron bars standing erect or fixed perpendicularly, (such as iron railings in fences, etc.,) are magnetic, the north pole being at the bottom and the south pole at the top. It is also a curious fact that the uppermost part of the iron tire of a carriage-wheel attracts the north end of a magnet, and is consequently the south pole, while the lower part of the same iron, in contact with the ground, attracts the south end of the needle, and is therefore a north pole. Turn the wheel half around and the poles become immediately reversed. The magnetic attraction resides wholly in the surface of the iron bodies, and is independent of the mass. An empty bomb shell will attract as stongly as a solid sphere of the same material The cutters, in gun-boring, become magnetic, in consequence of being continually rubbed in the same direction.—Wedgewood's black ware, which is made of basalt, attracts the magnet strongly.

THE CONFLAGRATION OF THE WORLD A SCIENTIFIC POSSIBILITY.—If we know the velocity weight of any projectile, we can calculate with ease the amount of heat developed by the destruction of its moving force. For example, knowing as we do the weight of the earth, and the velocity with which it moves through space, a simple calculation would enable us to determine the exact amount of heat which would be developed, supposing the earth to be stopped in its orbit. We could tell, for example, the number of degrees which this amount of heat would impart to a globe of water equal to the earth in size. Mayer and Helmholtz have made this calculation, and found that the quantity of heat generated by this colossal shock would be quite sufficient not only to fuse the entire earth, but reduce it in great part to vapor. Thus by the simple stoppage of the earth in its orbit, the "elements" might be caused to "melt with fervent heat." The amount of heat thus developed would be equal to that derived from the combustion of fourteen globes of coal each equal to the earth in magnitude. And if after the stoppage of its motion, the earth should fall into the sun, as assuredly it would, the amount of heat generated by the blow would be equal to that developed by the combustion of 5,600 worlds of solid carbon—*Heat Considered as a Mode of Motion, by John Tyndall.*

ARTIFICIAL MOONLIGHT.—A new mode of lighting has been introduced at a Baptist church recently built at Philadelphia. There is not a gas-burner in the audience room. In the panels of the ceiling are thirty circles of ground glass, two feet in diameter. Above each of these, in the loft, is an argand burner, and over the burner is a powerful reflector.—The effect is just about the same as if there were thirty full moons shining in the ceiling. The light is not sharp and intense, but abundant and mellow, and not painful to the eyes.

MATRIMONY.—As we have before said, the "golden wedding" is applied to an anniversary of fifty years after marriage, without any separation or notorious disagreement. "The diamond-wedding" to seventy five years, and the "silver-wedding" to twenty-five years, under the same condition as the gold. There is, besides these, the "tin-wedding," which only needs ten years, and which is observed more as a frolic than anything else; all the guests bringing tin ware as presents to the happy couple.

The Woodland News.

OFFICIAL COUNTY PAPER.

SATURDAY, JULY 30th, 1864.

J. J. KNOWLTON & Co., are our authorized Agents for receiving Subscriptions and Advertisements. Office—Cor. Montgomery and California streets, opposite Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco.

THE Board of Supervisors will meet on Monday next.

THE balance in the State Treasury at the close of business July 23d was $324,-594,09.

THE water is so low at Red Bluff that the water Company have had to extend its water pipes.

"MISTAKE" MISTAKEN.—The Salano *Press* is informed that S. W. Raveley is Editor and Proprietor of the WOODLAND NEWS.

DUTCH FLAT ROAD.—The Dutch Flat Road is now open for travel; by taking that route, teamsters can save three days' travel, in the round trip to Virginia City.

THE Yreka Journal says that harvesting has just commenced in Siskiyou county, and the farmers are full of business. The crops are turning out much better than anticipated.

SUICIDE.—John Kelch, an old citizen of Yreka, committed suicide on the night of the 24th inst., while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity, by cutting his throat with a razor.

J. W. HARDESTY'S train, consisting of 42 men, 32 wagons, and 142 mules and horses, from Atchinson, Kansas, bound for Sacramento, passed through Dayton N.T., last Saturday.

ARRESTED.—The military authorities have arrested C. L. Weller on account of an incindiary and disloyal speech he made before a Democratic Club in San Francisco the other day. The *Bee* says: C. L. at a meeting in 1861 was the most fierce of those in favor of crushing the rebellion at all hazards. He is now on the opposite tack, as sailors would say, and is in favor of crushing the Government.

WE call attention to the advertisement to B. C. Austin, 324 Clay St., San Francisco, who has just received a lot of those celebrated "Leader" and "Golden Harp Cook" Stoves; also, a large assortment of Tinware.

Also, to the advertisement of Watts' Nervous Antidote, for the cure of various nervous complaints. Crane & Brigham, cor. of Front and Clay sts., San Francisco, wholesale dealers. Retail by Freeman & Barber, Woodland, and S. W. Raveley, Knight's Landing.

"If you are sick," state your case to Dr. A. Ball, 617 Commercial street, San Francisco; he can cure you.

District Court, July 25th.

Patrick Morrissey vs. J. C. & H. Ray. Action in ejectment. Cause conducted by C. P. Sprague for plaintiff, and H. H. Hartley for defendant. Verdict for deft.

People vs. Saml. Bixler et al.—Action on recognizance of bail. H. G. Burnett for paintiffs, and C. P. Sprague for defendants. Demurrer to complaint sustained, and leave given to amend

R. C. Anderson vs. James McMahon. J. S. Sanders for Plff., and H. H. Hartley for Deft. Demurrer to complaint sustained, and leave given to amend.

J. M. Garroutte vs. Morris and Rodolph.—Burnett for Plff., and Sprague for Defts. Demurrer to answer overruled, and case continued.

Henry Fredericks vs. Thos. Lynch.—Sprague for Plff., and Hartley for defendant. Demurrer to complaint overruled, and leave given defendant to answer.

R. M. Bennett vs. John Hunt.—On motion of C. P. Sprague, Atty. for Plff., cause transferred to Sacramento county.

R. L. Beamer vs. Robert Gardner.—Sprague for Plff., and Hartley for Deft. Demurrer to complaint overruled, and leave given defendant to answer.

Byrns vs. Smith.—Hartley for Plff., and Daly for Deft. Demurrer to complaint sustained, and leave given to amend

Wm. Duncan vs. Morris and Rodolph.—Burnett for Plff., and Sprague for Defts. Demurrer to answer overruled, and cause continued.

Patrick Coniff vs. Thomas Wiley.—Sprague for Plff., and Hartley for Deft Demurrer to complaint overruled, and leave given to answer.

W. T. Downs vs. H. White.—Daley for Plff., and Jacobs for Deft. Case referred to C. P. Sprague, Court Commissioner, for trial.

Court adjourned *sine die*.

The Presidential Campaign.

There has perhaps never been a Presidential election since the organization of political parties in the United States, that was not preceded by more political excitement, at this season of the year, than exists at the present time. Yet there probably never was a time when political campaign documents, stump speeches, bad whisky, and political chicanery, would control less votes than at the coming election. There probably never was an election in the nations of the earth that would in importance compare with the ensuing one in the United States. Elections have usually involved only questions of national policy, but from present indications the coming one involves not only this, but our nations existence. From present indications, we are at the next election to determine whether this fair fabric of liberty, cemented with the blood of our patriot fathers, shall remain an asylum for the oppressed of all nations, and a beacon light to the whole world seeking advancement in civilization, or be transformed into a continent of anarchy.

But the people of the United States were never better prepared for such a contest. The great mass of voters have earnestly sought and obtained information upon the subject of our present great national difficulties, thoroughly understanding their origin and causes. Upon this subject there can be but one opinion; yet not alike appreciating the blessings of our nationality; not alike contrasting our liberties with regal despotism, and our freedom with monarchy, some at the ballot-box will cry present peace, even at the expense of the happiness of hundreds of millions yet unborn.

The Union party, composed of the most prominent men of the pro-slavery wing of the old Democratic party, such as Cass, Butler, Dickinson, and Dix; those who formerly thought that the institution of slavery was divine, such as Brownlow and Johnson of Tennessee; of those who still think slavery is a blessing, such as Bramlette, of Kentucky; of the great mass of voters who formerly belonged to the Douglas wing of the Democracy, and a very large majority who formerly belonged to the Republican party—such is the Union party of to-day; this is the party comprising a very large majority of the friends of our government. This party has settled down into a deep seated consciousness of the awful responsibility resting upon them in the exercise of their right of franchise at the coming election; they have settled into an abiding determination to discharge this important civil duty, without being swerved by any errors of the Administration of minor importance, nor by the falsehoods and evil machinations of their enemies But while they have thus determined to discharge their duties, and their whole duties, they have also such attachments to Republican institutions that they are anxious to see a full and fair expression of all the people of these United States, and however much they may regret the sentiments of their adversaries, they will throw themselves upon the altar, stand quietly by and witness the attempt at the ballot-box to destroy the government; and should they be defeated, and their foes prevail, they will of necessity exclaim: It is the last of Republics, the great experiment has failed.

The opposition party, composed of men who have, to a certain extent, an attachment for our country, but which attachment, when thrown into one side of the balances, and their hatred of individuals into the other, it is found that their personal hatred is much heavier than their patriotism; of this class is Fremont and his adherents. This opposition party comprises all the rebels in arms against the government, many of the rankest abolitionists of the North, some of the most prominent of the Republican party, (Weed, for example,) and of a large majority of the Breckinridge wing of the Democratic party.

Belonging to this party are perhaps many true patriots, who would go as far as any of the Union party in crushing treason by force of arms, and who are as little inclined to compromise with criminals, and as much in favor of obliterating the cause of the rebellion; but disagreeing with the Administration policy in some respects, hope to be able, by a change of Administration, more effectually to subdue the rebellion; to this class belong all such as were lulled into a support of Horatio Seymour, by his broad assertion that he was in favor of a more vigorous prosecution of the war. When thus begotten and conglomerated the compost takes upon itself the name of true "Democracy."

The leaders of this new "Democratic party" appear to be pulling in three different directions; First, they are in favor of subduing the rebellion, by any and all means except those used by the Administration; Second, they are in favor of peace at all hazards, and especially by a recognition of the Southern Confederacy; and third, they are in favor of peace founded upon compromise, by the Confederacy's coming back into the Union with her slavery; the Government to pay the debts the South has contracted in attempting to destroy us, and an acknowledgment of what the South calls State Rights, to wit: a right to secede again when we have paid her debts and placed our army and navy in the charge of another rebel Secretary of the Navy and Secretary of War. What a Union! A National Legislature to enact laws without power to enforce them.

But despite this apparent discord, this peculiar Democracy all unite upon one point—to overthow the Administration. They all agree in talking as traitors did before the war commenced, by urging opponents of the Administration to arm themselves. Rebels in 1860 advised the people to arm themselves to resist the encroachments of what they were disposed to call an abolition government, when the leaders knew no encroachments would be made. People of the South did arm themselves, and then made the attack themselves. The leaders of the "*Democracy,*" in their public journals and public speeches, are urging all opponents of the policy of the Administration to arise and arm themselves to resist imaginary encroachments upon their rights at the ballot-box; their object is to inaugurate civil war; there cannot be a doubt of this.

But Union men will pursue the even tenor of their way, and, if possible, avoid strife of arms in the loyal States.

Reconstruction by compromise, acknowledging a right to secede, is the same thing as acknowledging such right without reconstruction, for the reconstruction would be of to day, and the second secession to-morrow. Under this state of affairs, who shall say what the next election will bring forth?

Eastern News.

The *Union* of yesterday contained the following:

By Continental Telegraph we have important news from the theatre of war. The public attention has been chiefly fixed on Sherman's operations. It appears that Johnston was superceded for refusing to risk a general engagement. Hood, his rash succor, has proved the wisdom of Johnston's policy. On the 20th, Hood made a furious assult on Sherman's army, near Beach Tree creek four miles from Atlanta, and suffered a bloody repulse, losing about 6,000 men. On the morning of the 22d, Union troops occupied the lower portion of the city of Atlanta, the rebels still clinging to the fortifications of the northeast. On the same day, Hood sallied out and hurled his forces against McPherson's grand division, when he was again defeated, after an obstinate battle, in which he lost 6,000 more of the flower of his army. In this fight the gallant Mc Pherson was killed by a rebel sharp-shooter. Sherman's loss was about 5,000; the rebel loss 12,000. After this trial of fighting tactics, Hood destroyed vast quantities of stores and prepared for a retreat, which Sherman was manouvering to prevent. Siege guns were planted, which commanded the city. All the railroads were destroyed, except the Macon road. This was the situation at the latest advices from Sherman. Rousseau arrived at Marietta (Ga.) after destroying the railroad between Montgomery (Ala.) and Columbus (Ga.) General Garrard destroying the railraod between Decatur (Ga.) and Covington.

In Virginia the sensation of the hour is the repluse of General Crook, not far from Winchester, the rebels under Early having been reinforced. Wild reports in regard to this affair were circulated, but the later dispatches reduce its proportions. It is supposed that the forces of Early and Breckinridge intend to carry on a acampaign in the Valley until the corps can be gathered. General Wright with the Sixth and Eighth corps, and Hunter's forces will be ready to contest this episodical campaign unless Lee's whole army moves northward. The *statu quo* is maintained on the James, but it cannot continue much longer. Lee may try another advance down the Shenandoah valley.

There is a deplorable state of things in Missouri and Kentucky. The guerrilla warfare is assuming alarming proportions. Many of Price's men have returned to Missouri and Copperheads are charged with abetting their raids.

ABEL STEARNS, of Los Angeles county, is believed to be the largest stock and land owner in the United States. He owns this year 48,000 head of cattle, besides 9,000 calves.

[COMMUICATED.]

MR. EDITOR:—In your issue of the 9th instant, we attempted to show, and believe did show, that according to the logic of the arch-traitor, Jeff Davis, all "good Democrats" in the loyal States were traitors; but upon this point I ventured to disagree with Mr. Davis, looking upon his logic as rather trifling, and by no means conclusive. We also stated that we had *heard* there was a great Democratic meeting in town on the Saturday previous, addressed by the *Rev.* Doctor Downing and by the Professor Mike Woods, and that the former asserted that the WOODLAND NEWS was disgustingly loyal, and the latter that all supporters of the "Lincoln government" were negro stealers.

I notice in your last issue a letter from Mr. Downing, in which he insinuates that our communication is not sufficiently courteous and free from personalities to warrant a reply. Now, if we have hurt Mr. Downing's feelings by being too personal as to Jeff Davis, we are sorry—very sorry—that he is so constituted as to have his feelings thus injured. We did not suppose that to quote from a public speech, or to repeat words that had been publicly spoken, was deemed personal, and if Mr. Downing is ashamed of what he has said, he will probably be more guarded in future.

I also notice in your last issue a communication from Mr. Woods, from whom I quote: "*In your issue of July 9th, I noticed an allusion to myself made by your correspondent, "O. T. W." In his communication he quotes me as having said, at a recent Democratic meeting, that all supporters of the Lincoln government were 'nigger stealers.' I did not make use of this language. I generally say what I think, and I have never yet thought that all supporters of the Lincoln government were nigger stealers. In the first place, I never use the word "nigger," except as a quotation.*" "'O. T. W.' quoted from the fullness of his own fertile imagination."—Here is where the laugh comes in; but don't laugh at Mr. Wood's expense; it might be considered personal. He never uses the word 'nigger,' except as a quotation!" Wonder from whom he quoted in his communication! Certainly not from us; for our language was precisely as follows: "Assembled in the Court House, in this place, on Saturday last, and listened to the remarks of eminent speakers, the most prominent of whom were the *Rev.* Dr. Downing and Professor Mike Woods—both very *loyal* citizens—the former asserting that the WOODLAND NEWS was *disgustingly loyal*; and the latter, that all supporters of the 'Lincoln Government' were NEGRO stealers." Your readers must judge who quoted from the fullness of his fertile imagination. Mr. Woods does not deny using the language precisely as we quoted it, but he says he didn't say "nigger," and then adds: "I do not recognize the word *no* more than I do those whom the word is intended to represent." (Mr. Woods, had you not better study that little rule of grammar which teaches that two negatives in the same sentence destroy each other, and are equivalent to an affirmative?)

Again Mr. Woods says: "*I do not feel called upon to give the exact language used by me on the occasion.*" Very well; it is not of much importance; for you say you didn't say "nigger," and I say you didn't say "nigger," so there is no disagreement between us.

Finally, he goes on with a very elaborate article to prove that he *believes* that Lincoln cares more for the negro than he does for the Union. All right; we shall not attempt to make him disbelieve it; for if he cannot see the difference in plain print between n-e g-r-o and n-i-g-g-e-r, we don't know what facts would convince him.

We know nothing about Mr. Wood's political antecedents, but presume that he always acted with the Democratic party until the inauguration of this rebellion; if so, he was either a supporter of Breckinridge or Douglas. We will suppose that he was a supporter of the former, and sympathized with him in sentiment. Does he sympathize with him still? If not, in what respect has Breckinridge changed? *We* say, by becoming a traitor to his country. One of the most arduous supporters of John C. Breckinridge for the Presidency, in 1860, was Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York, who stood as high in the Democratic party as any man living; who had as constantly and as energetically advocated what was considered the rights of the slave owner as any man in the United States; who had as vigorously fought against the growing sentiment of opposition to an augmentation of the slave power as had the slaveholders themselves, and who was considered one of the great lights of the Democratic party. But when Breckinridge, with all his Southern adherents, rebelled against the government, Dickinson's sympathy ceased. Now, Breckinridge and Dickinson, occupying positions in direct opposition to each other, if we are capable of having sentiments, those sentiments must be in sympathy either with the one or the other; "Choose ye, therefore, this day whom ye will serve."

Let us, then, come out like honest men and admit that we are in sympathy with Breckinridge, Davis, and rebellion, or that we are in sympathy with Dickinson, and endorse the following lines that were written by him:

"Am I for peace? Yes,
For the peace that rings out from the cannon's throat,
And the suasion of shot and shell,
Till rebellion's spirit is trampled down
To the depths of its kindred hell.

For the peace which shall follow the squadron's tramp,
Where the brazen trumpets bra,
And drunk with the fury of storm and strife,
The blood-red chargers neigh.

For the peace that shall wash out the leprous stain
Of our slavery—foul and grim—
And shall sunder the fetters which crank and clank
On the down-trodden black man's limb.

I will curse him as traitor, and false of heart,
Who would shrink from the conflict now,
And will stamp it with blistering, burning brand
On his hideous, Cain-like brow.

Out! out of the way! with your spurious peace;
Which would make us rebellion's slaves;
We will rescue our land from the traitorous grasp,
Or cover it over with graves.

Out! out of the way! with your knavish schemes,
You trembling and trading pack!
Crouch away in the dark like a sneaking hound,
That its master had beaten back.

You would barter the fruit of your fathers' blood,
And sell out the Stripes and Stars,
To purchase a place with rebellion's votes,
Or escape from rebellion's scars.

By the widow's wail, by the mother's tears,
By the orphans who cry for bread;
By our sons who fell, we will never yield
Till rebellion's soul is dead!

But we cannot endorse *such* a doctrine, say the new-fangled Democrats; we are for *peace!* Certainly they are in favor of peace; so are all sensible men; and upon this subject the people of the United States may be classified as follows: The first class embraces Jeff Davis and company, including all traitors North and South, who are in favor of peace upon the following terms, that is to say, the Government shall lay down her arms and acknowledge the right of rebels to seize the mints, custom-houses, vessels, armories, forts, &c., belonging to the United States—to withdraw from her jurisdiction, and to establish at will a separate government within her borders, upon such basis as such rebels may think proper, whether in accordance with the spirit of our American government or not. Dr. Downing, by his letter, has arranged himself with this class, and yet says, or has said, that he had no sympathy with the rebels.

The next class comprises all those persons who believe that the *right* of rebellion does not and never did exist, and who attempt to justify the wrong by what they deem another wrong—to wit., the growing sentiment of opposition to slavery extension. They are what is known as the compromise class; they say do not fight traitors; do not take their property from them; do not confiscate their lands; do not take from them their *peculiar* property, their half-breed sons and daughters; but let *them* steal our government property; let them use their slaves to produce supplies while they are fighting the government; admit the right of secession; and then compromise by restoring to rebels all the property they have lost during the war, and pay all the expenses they have incurred in purchasing the materials for carrying on the war against the government. And as an offset the rebel States will come back into the Union and stay till another President is elected, whose views do not exactly correspond with those of some of the most prominent slave-owners. Mr. Woods' letter plainly shows that he belongs to the second class, which also comprises the traitors and copperheads who met in conference a few days since on the Canada side of the Niagara river. But Woods has no sympathy with rebels!!!

The position of this class may be thus illustrated. A farmer has growing crops upon his grounds, produce stored in his granaries, herds and flocks ranging upon his lands, horses and cattle in their stalls, and laborers employed in carrying on his business. A gang of robbers commence tearing down his enclosures, destroying and carrying away his property. They are resisted with all the force the farmer can bring to bear; he attempts to arrest them on civil process, but that remedy fails. The robbers are seeking to destroy his property and his life; they burn his buildings, steal his treasure, carry off his grain, murder members of his family, use their skulls for drinking cups, and their bones for cane-heads. The farmer, in self-defense, in defense of his family and his property, of course resists the force brought against him, but is obliged to seek safety by retreat to his buildings. The robbers bring in a peculiar kind of property, blood hounds, to route the farmer from his safe retreat. In the struggle that ensues the hounds are captured and taken from the robbers, who have been to great expense in endeavoring to destroy the life and property of the farmer; the robbers say, "All we ask is to be let alone;" while we are taking your property, we won't fight you if you will let us alone; but this property we will have. At this point a copperhead compromiser steps forward, and urges the farmer to stop fighting: the compromiser has, or professes to have, no sympathy for the robbers, but he says to the former, lay down your defences; you are the only one at fault for you have taken their hounds away from them, and their is nothing in the *constitution* that gives you that right. Let us make a compromise; you pay the robbers for what time and money they have expended, promise not to prosecute them for the offense, restore to them the hounds you have taken from them, and agree to feed them forever after, and let them run amongst your herds, and this will be an honorable compromise; but we have no sympathy with the robbers!

The third class are in favor of no peace short of an acknowledgment by the robbers that they are at fault, compelling them to desist from murder and theft, and a surrender of their peculiar property, all right to the protection of which they have forfeited by their rebellion, a removal of the cause of the war, and an observance of the law.

But we like to have forgotten that the last week's issue contained also a communication from "Pike," who proposes to fight it out on this line, if it takes him all summer. We have been looking for his force, that we might make the attack, for we cannot discover that he has attacked us, and we see no *force* before us worthy our attention. When he shows his colors we will engage him.

However, in alluding to his former article, as an arrow directed at "Jonathan," he says: "I beg to assure him that when that arrow was sped upon its mission, it contained, instead of poison, a balm and a cordial, the legitimate effects of which is to soothe, to heal, and to make *wise.*" It will be noticed that the above quotation is very similar to the language the Devil used when he offered the forbidden fruit to Eve in the garden of Eden.

Mr. "Pike" says the Presidential Proclamation "has the right ring about it," and we certainly do not differ with him in that respect. He also tells us that the Sacramento *Union* thought it was a copperhead hoax, but probably because they had a short time previous attempted a similar one; but still we cannot see what that has to do with church politics, or the war against the government. We care not what Bellows or "Pike's" clergyman prays for, we having the consolation of believing that "prayer of the wicked availeth nothing," I shall not quarrel with "Pike" about carrying politics into church; if he does not want it in his church, he need not have it there. We do not think that the cause of the war need be taken into into consideration; the true question is, are you in favor of putting down the rebellion, or in favor of putting down the government? If "Pike" will show his colors, and they are not the same as ours, we will meet him.

O. T. W.

THE hay crop on the mountain ranches of Calavaras will average better this season than ever before.

[COMMUNICATED.]

MR. EDITOR:—The communication of "Pike," in your paper of the 23d inst., though a small portion of it is devoted to me, yet he makes two issues, which, with your permission, I will examine for a few moments. He says: "Now, the question at issue between us is, Which party has done most to foster the rebellion?" etc. "Pike" seems a little inclined to dodge the question, or covers it up by quoting from Thurlow Weed. Thurlow Weed says, "the chief architects" of the rebellion before it broke out were aided in their infernal designs by the abolitionists of the North. How aid the rebellion? Not by any sympathy they have for the rebellion or with traitors—merely because of their existence the "arch traitors" are enabled to fire the "Southern heart." In fact, it does not require *truth* to accomplish this; *falsehood* seems to be the principal stock in trade for that purpose.—The word "Abolitionist" is the great bugbear that has been used for more than twenty years by the leaders of the South to instill into the minds of those less informed there a prejudice that has grown with the country, and from a few Abolitionists, such as Smith, Garrison, and Philips, till now, as understood, it means every man that does not think slavery is an institution ordained of God, and does not worship at the shrine of Jeff Davis & Co. It has been the most effective weapon for, lo! these many years for "killing off" any one desired. Denouncing one as an Abolitionist, whether rightly or not, makes no difference, it was sufficient to create a suspicion, and that suspicion would work his ruin anywhere South. Even in this State, till within a year or two, it has been the best Democratic (!) argument that could possibly be made.

But, sir, to the real question: "Which party has done most to foster rebellion?" Now, really, I did not think there was any question about it. I had supposed that one party had been formed by the very exigencies of the case, dropping party and party names, looking solely to the crushing out of the rebellion, and saving the Union; while those who *refuse* to write for that purpose, must, by the very position they occupy, give comfort to the enemy.

Again: it is by the constituted authorities of the Government that it is administered, and by them it must be saved or lost; and by opposing the Administration in its war measures, you oppose the Government and give aid and comfort to the "arch traitors" of the rebellion. Is there a question, Mr. "Pike," as to "which party" opposes the war measures of the Government?

Again: to what party does Harris, of Maryland, and Long, of Ohio, belong? They are willing to recognize the "Southern Confederacy," and thereby destroy the Union as it was. And where do Seymour, Vallandigham, and Wood belong? Are they not the recognized leaders of the present Democracy?—Will not their influence be felt in the Chicago Convention? And is it not a matter of history that they have imported rebels direct from Richmond, red with the blood of our brothers, to assist them in making a platform for the Democracy? Just think of it: Vallandigham, Jacob Thompson, Wood, C. C. Clay, Seymour, and Geo. N. Sanders, on British soil, carefully preparing a platform for the great American Democracy!

To my mind it shows a perfect understanding between the leaders of the rebellion and the leaders of the Copperhead party. Instead, sir, of a few Abolitionists assisting the rebellion, the rebels have from the beginning relied upon the Copperheads of the North for their assistance. And I now firmly believe it is their last hope. They desire a "fire in the rear," and their Copperhead brethren at the North create it whenever an opportunity offers; as witness Governor Seymour's New York riot, about one year since. But let us come nearer home and examine the expression of countenances on the arrival of the Eastern news. You could tell a Copperhead across the street by the pleasing, satisfied smile on his countenance when the rebels invaded Maryland, and threatened Washington, while it was utterly impossible for Union men to wear such an expression of countenance. But when success attends the Federal arms, the scene is reversed. And further than that, sir—but it is possible that Democrats here are more *honest* than at the Landing—those professing to belong to the "Democradic party" say that they are opposed to the war. don't want any fighting, but if there must be fighting, they "*don't want Lee or Johnston whipped.*" Those are honest and numerous expressions of "Democrats." They can hardly be mistaken. But while I am writing, here comes the Sacramento *Daily Union*, containing the news of the arrest of C. S. Weller, the *Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee*, who, in a speech at San Francisco, a few days ago, exhorted Democrats to "arm themselves" here in California, and "oppose force by force." That is, if one should have been stealing horses, or recruiting for Jeff Davis, and the Federal authorities should object to that kind of proceeding here on the Pacific, and should under authority proceed to arrest such an one, he says that authority must be met by "force," and to do that Democrats "*must arise.*"

This is good authority, coming as it does from the very head and front of the so-called Democracy. I am therefore forced to the conclusion that none *need* be mistaken as to "which party has done most to foster the rebellion."

The next question at issue is, "as to whether any one at this place (Grafton) or vicinity, or anywhere else, withdrew from that body, (Baptist Association) because of the passage of the resolutions referred to," etc.

Again we see the wickedness of "Pike," who, we must conclude, has become "*utterly demoralized*," and if such is his "original base," God save him from such *baseness*, and assist him in changing it to one more *elevated*.

You will observe that "Pike" is willing to do indirectly what he declines doing directly; yet I cannot see that the sin is any the less on his part, consequently he will let the "*Evangel* speak." After quoting from the *Evangel*, he says: "So away goes the last prop to 'Jonathan's' magnificent structure of last week and which he had taken so much pains to rear," etc.

Now let us look a little after that "prop," and in so doing it becomes our painful duty—yes, painful, but *truth* must be vindicated—to copy a portion of the proceedings of the Baptist Association, which we find in the Sacramento *Daily Union* of Oct. 13, 1863. The resolutions were reported, and "Baldwin of Grafton opposed the reception of the resolutions. He thought the meeting was not a proper place for such a demonstration. Several gentlemen advocated the reception, among them the Rev. Mr. Charlton, who made a spirited Union speech. The vote was taken on the reception, and was unanimous, with the exception of *two* votes."

"Upon the motion for their adoption, Barnes of Grafton opposed the motion in a long speech, which, however, had no effect, as it was evident that the resolutions would pass with a rush. The vote was taken, and the motion prevailed, with the exception of the votes of the *two* gentlemen mentioned. As was observed by one of the speakers, the members were 'choking' to get a vote upon them. It was claimed that the vote was unanimous, as Baldwin and Barnes had announced their determination to withdraw previously."

"Pike," through the *Evangel* says "the Grafton church *was dismissed to the Pacific Association*," and that "the request was made, and the action taken *before the introduction of the resolutions*;" and yet we find, by referring to a "*correct* history of the current events of the day," Mr. Baldwin, of Grafton, objecting to the reception of the resolution. And again we find Mr. Barnes, also of Grafton, making a long speech against their adoption; and, further, we learn that the vote was considered or claimed as unanimous because Baldwin and Barnes had declared their intention to *withdraw* previously.

This certainly is leaving the Grafton delegates in rather an unenviable position, and I would suggest that I cannot for a moment think that respectable delegates from Yolo would be guilty of such improprieties as to be found objecting to the reception of resolutions, making speeches against their adoption, and taking an active part in an association to *which they did not belong*; and further, sir, to threaten to *withdraw* from an association *in which they did not hold seats*.

And, now, Mr. "Pike," is it not a consolation to you to feel that you are acquainted with the "history of the current events of the day." And as to that "prop," I am inclined to think it stands as firm as the "rock of ages," and will so continue to stand, as an enduring monument to "Pike's" folly.

Yours. &c., JONATHAN.

SELBY MURDER.—A reward of five hundred dollars is offered by the State of California for the arrest and delivery to the Sheriff of Sac. county of the person or persons who in the night time of the fourth instant murdered George W. Selby at the Twelve Mile House in the county of Sacramento.

A LARGE number of visitors from Washoe and California are at present sojourning on the shores of the romantic Lake Tahoe.

THE late earthquake shook the Stock tonians severely. Tables and a book case in the office of the *Independent* were knocked about very unceremoniously.

MARRIED.

In Woodland, July 27, by Justice Frost, JOHN ARNOLD, of Salano county, to MARY TENNIS, of Yuba county.

New Advertisements.

J. J. KNOWLTON. H. W. CHENEY.

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ADVERTISING AGENTS,

N. E. Cor. Montgomery and California Sts.,

(Over Pacific Bank,)

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WHOLESALE **GROCERS**, AND IMporters and Dealers in

Foreign and Domestic Liquors, etc

No. 165 J street, between 6th and 7th,

july30-tf SACRAMENTO.

WATTS'

NERVOUS ANTIDOTE!

IS THE

MIRACULOUS MEDICINE!

The Elixir Vitæ so long sought by the Philosophers of all Ages.

HEAR! HEAR!! READ AND TRY!!

I have had an INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM for six weeks, so bad I could not move or stand. I tried every known remedy without effect. I got one bottle of Watts' Nervous Antidote. I had no pain. I got another and am quite well. I have found it as every one says. It is a wonderful remedy.

THOS. M. TAYLOR,
428 Greenwich street.

I was very much afflicted with St. Vitus' Dance and Bleeding Piles. I have taken the Nervous Antidote and am perfectly restored to health; the twitching nerves also around the mouth is removed, and I am again working at my trade with ease and cheerfulness.

HENRY TOBIAS, 6 Talman St., Brooklin.

One bottle of the Antidote has cured me of Liver Complaint and a violent Pain in the Side. I can now go to work.

WM. THOMPSON, Kent av., Brookln.

Watts' Nervous Antidote has cured me of a Cough and Nervous Debility of very long standing. I feel the greatest benefit from it, in sleep, appetite, and general health.

JANE THOMAS, Fifteenth st., west of 8th av.

I have received great benefit from Watts' Nervous Antidote in Nervous Debility and Deafness; it has improved my hearing, general health, and spirits, in fact I have received the greatest good from it.

MRS. TROTMAN,
Coopers' Av., Newport, L. I.

April 3d, 1849

To Talbot Watts, Esq: Dear Sir—your medicine is the most astonishing thing I ever met with in the world. As I told you I was Weak, Nervous, had no Appetite, and not able to do anything; I took one teaspoonful of your medicine at night, and in the morning I got up fresh like a different person, ate a good breakfast, did my work easily, and altogether felt quite well and happy.

LOUISA THOMPSON,
54 Cannon Steet.

Watts' Nervous Antidote is for sale, *Wholesale, by*

CRANE & BRIGHAM,
Cor. of Front & Clay Sts., San Francisco.
Retail by
FREEMAN & BARBER, Woodland.
S. W. RAVELEY, Knight's Landing.
jy 30-3m.

New Advertisements.

STOVES!! STOVES!!

JUST RECEIVED,

A Fine Lot of those Celebrated

"Leader"

... AND ...

"Golden Harp"

COOK STOVES.

TINWARE! TINWARE!!

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

—BY—

B. C. AUSTIN,

324 Clay Street, San Francisco.

N. B.—The Leader Stove is entirely different from any stove heretofore introduced into this market. The top is made double with a hollow space between, thus insuring the outer thickness from becoming red hot. The top is so constructed that any size boiler can be used. The oven is large and is made with ventilators, so as to secure any degree of heat desired. Persons wishing to purchase a Stove, the most complete and convenient yet invented, will do well to call and see the "Leader." july30-3m

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IF YOU ARE SICK, READ THIS!!

MODERN CHEMISTRY has given to the world many new and valuable compounds, and the physician should have a proper knowledge of the chemistry of life, that he may with safety prescribe that which is best suited to meet the wants and supply the demands of animal economy, thereby arresting disease, and effecting a cure much sooner, without injury to the constitution.

DOCTOR A. BALL has accepted the proffered aid of science in isolating and concentrating active principles in rendering medicinal agents safe, prompt, efficient, and pleasant: the old, usual nauseating, and bulky drugs he discards altogether.

DOCTOR BALL has been engaged in the general practice of medicine for forty years, and having had great success in the treatment of the following diseases, has determined to advertise for the benefit of suffering humanity.

Syphilis and Gonorrhœa—In all their complications and stages, Dr. BALL has a new and valuable remedy, which will radically cure in one-fourth the usual time. Potassium, Mercury and Balsams discarded.

Spermatorrhœa—And its complications, Dr. BALL has a specific.

Rheumatism.—Dr. BALL has a specific for this terrible disease, which will give relief in a few hours, and cure in ten days.

Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Poisons, Piles, &c., Skillfully treated, and permanently cured in one-fourth the time usually required in such cases.

Leucorrhœa—And the thousand and one diseases with which woman is often afflicted, Dr. BALL has successfully treated by discarding all the old unsatisfactory remedies and substituting pleasant and efficient medicines, which act like a charm; in a few days the cheek begins to bloom like the rose, and in two or three weeks cheerfulness, activity, and health is the inevitable result.

DR. BALL has correspondents in London, Paris, and Boston, who supply him with all the new and valuable medicinal agents as soon as approved by the great Medical Lights.

Dr. Ball is no Quack.

He is a regularly educated physician of forty years standing, and has a diploma, which he will be pleased to exhibit to those who may wish to see it.

Persons living at a distance, by sending a description of their complaint can have their medicines put up in a package and sent by mail or per express in such a manner as not only to insure safety in transitu, but so that no one would suspect what are the contents.

Reference will be sent by mail to those who may wish to inquire as to the Doctor's ability, before placing themselves in his charge.

☞ Address, A. BALL, M.D.,
617 Commercial street, opposite the U. S. Brach Mint, San Francisco, Cal.

☞ Consultation personal or by mail FREE.
jy 30-3m

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an Execution issued out of the District Court of the 6th Judicial District, County of Yolo, dated the 8th day of July, A D 1864, and to me directed and delivered, for a Judgment rendered in said Court, on the 1st day of July, A D. 1864, in favor of GUSTAVUS ANDERSON and against JAMES P CHILLBERG, for the sum of Five Hundred and Fifty-Three Dollars and Fifty Cents, ($553 50) with interest thereon at the rate of Two (2) per cent per month, from July 1st, 1864, till paid, and accruing costs, amounting to the sum of Forty-Five Dollars and Eighty-Five Cents, ($45 85) and all other accruing costs, I have levied on the following property, to wit: A Tract of Land being and lying in the County of Yolo, State of California, bounded on the north by the Colusa Road, on the east by lands of Ambrose Jones, on the south by lands of Leonard Houx, and on the west by lands of M. A. Rahm, containing One Hundred and Sixty (160) Acres, more or less, together with all the improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Notice is hereby given that

On the 6th dav of August, A. D. 1864,

at 1 o'clock P. M., I will sell all the right, title and interest of said James P. Chillberg in and to the above described property, at the Court House door in the town of Woodland, at PUBLIC AUCTION, for Cash in hand, to the highest and best bidder, to satisfy said Execution and all costs.

july 15-3t C. H. GRAY, Sheriff.

STOCK RANCHES.

NOTICE

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESpectfully call the attention of

Stock Raisers

and the public generally, that he has got one of the finest RANCHES for stock in the State, it is located about 6 miles above TEHAMA MILLS on Antelope Creek, Tehama County.

Terms per Month - - - $2 00

F. M. FRATT.

June4-tf

LEGAL NOTICES.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I have this day taken charge of the Estate BERNHARD RATHWIG, Deceased, and will administer on the same; all persons having claims against said Estate will present them within ten months from this date or they will be forever barred.

WM. S EMERY, Pub. Administrator.
Woodland, July 12, 1864. july15-4t

Notice.

THOSE indebted to the undersigned, either by note or account, are respectfully requested to call and settle with GILES E. SILL. The books will be found at the old stand, in Woodland.

july9-* J. L. DOWNING.

Estate of M. W. Sherman, Dec.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, Administrator of the above-named Estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within ten months from the first publication of this notice, to the undersigned, at Buckeye.

GEO. W. SCOTT, Administrator.
july9-4t

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Court of JOHN HOAGLAND, a Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Washington, County of Yolo, and State of California, on certain judgment rendered therein on the 18th day of June, A D 1864, in favor of GEORGE W. SEVEY and against Mrs. McCARDLE GRUBS and E. S. GRUBS, her husband, for the sum of Fifty-three Dollars and Thirty-nine Cents, together with Twenty-five Dollars and Ten Cents costs of suit and accruing costs, I have levied upon and seized and shall expose for sale, at public auction, at the town of Washington, and township of Washington, Yolo county, on the 26th day of JULY, A D 1864, at the hour of 11 o'clock A M., all the right, title, interest, and claim of the said Mrs. McCardle Grubs and E. S. Grubs, (her husband) or either of them, in and to the following described property, to wit: Situate and being in the county of Yolo, and State of California, to wit: Lots Nos. Nineteen (19), twenty (20), twenty-one (21), twenty-two (22), twenty-three (23), twenty-four (24), twenty-five (25), twenty-six (26), twenty-seven (27), twenty-eight (28), twenty-nine (29), and thirty (30), in Block fifteen (15) in the Town of Washington, in said county, and being between Mary and Margaret streets, and between Third and Fourth streets, each lot fronting twenty-six feet eight inches (26, 8) on Mary street and running back eighty feet (80), together with all and singular the improvements thereon, to satisfy said execution.

Dated at Washington, Yolo county, this 27th day of June, A D 1864.

SAM RUSH,
Constable Washington Twp.,
july2-4t Yolo county.

Summons.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE SIXTH Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo.

The people of the State of California, to THOMAS J. CLARK, Greeting:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of CAMILLUS NELSON in said Court filed against you within ten days from the service of this writ, exclusive of the day of service, if served on you in this county, if served out of this county but within this Judicial District, then in twenty days, but if served on you without said District, then in forty days from such service exclusive of the day of service, in an action commenced on the 13th day of July. 1864, in said Court.—

Said action is brought to recover judgment for the sum of Eleven Hundred Dollars with interest on said sum from the 30th day of October, 1862, as specified in complaint on a promisory note, given by you, B. B. Glascock and others, dated June 2d, 1862, for the sum of $2,000, payable on or before the 1st day of January, 1863, with two per cent. per month interest from date, with a credit thereon of Eleven Hundred Dollars, made the 30th of October, 1862, all of which is fully set forth in the complaint, a copy of which accompanies this Summons.

And you are hereby notified, that if you fail to answer the Complaint as directed, plaintiff will demand judgment against you for the amount as herein above specified.

In Testimony whereof I, L. C. BROWNELL, Clerk of the 6th Judicial District Court aforesaid do hereunto set my hand and affix the Seal of said Court, at office in Woodland, this 13th day of July, A D 1864.

{SEAL}

july15 3m L. C. BROWNELL, Clerk.

SUMMONS.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of Yolo. In Justice E. M. Hiatt's Court Grafton Township. THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, To CARY LADUE, Greeting:—

YOU are hereby summoned to appear before me at my office, in the Township of Grafton, in the County of Yolo, on the 29th day of August A. D. 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M. to answer unto the complaint of J. & J. W. Baldwin who brings action to recover the sum of One Hundred and ninety one dollars and eighty eight cents, due upon a promissory note, when a judgment will be taken against you for the said amount, together with costs and damages, if you fail to appear and answer.

To the Sheriff or any Constable of said County, Greeting: Make legal service and due return hereof.

Given under my hand, this 27th day of May, A. D. 1864. E. M. HIATT,
Justice of the Peace of said Township.
may28-3m

JOSEPH CONBOIE,

UNDERTAKER,

108 J St., bet. Fourth & Fifth,

SACRAMENTO.

Everything requisite for Funerals furnished on the most Reasonable Terms.

N. B. Orders from the Country promptly attended to. jan16-6m

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE,

R. P. GLASS

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he has purchased the well known Livery and Sale Stable from Adams & Glasscock, at Woodland, and he is prepared to carry on the business as usual. He has always on hand good Saddle and Buggy Horses.

Feed for sale in any quantity.

R. P. GLASS,
Jan23-j3 *Woodland.*

THE "HOWE"

DOUBLE-THREAD LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE,

From which all others derive their Vitality!!

Established in 1845,

Improved from time to time and fully perfected in 1862!

Substantially and strongly built, and less liable to get out of order than any other machine now extant. They GATHER and SEW ON at the same time. THEY NEVER DROP STITCHES! Run lightly, sew rapidly, and are almost noiseless! They do the FINEST or COARSEST WORK with equal facility.—Latest improved BRAIDERS, BINDERS, ROLLING PRESSES, ADJUSTING HAMMERS, etc., go with each Machine.

Letter "A," for family use.....$60 00
Letter "A," pearl finish, with cover, price 75 00
Letter "B," for family, dress makers. or tailors' use, price 65 00
Letter "C," heavy manufacturing for Upholdstering, Carriage Trimming, and Harness Makers.—To this machine especially the attention of manufacturers is solicited. Price..... 85 00
Letter "D," light cylinder. Price.....115 00
Letter "E," heavy cylinder. Price.....140 00
Unequalled for boot and shoe work.

We have also for sale the Genuine

New England Machines,

(Formerly sald at $25), price.....$15 00

WE GUARANTEE ALL OUR MACHINES.

Purchase only of us or our Agents, as there is a spurious article in the market.

DEMING & CO.,
No. 3 Montgomery st. (Masonic Temple), San Francisco, Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

Agency for Sacramento, W. SHARP, 142 J street.
For Marysville, S. D. Baldwin, 57 D street.
For Woodland, J. S. CUNNINGHAM.
june25-3m

NOTICE TO PERSONS

VISITING

THE CITY!

Headquarters for Boys' Clothing.

ALL Strangers visiting the city are particularly invited to call on

R. T. BROWN & CO.

CORNER FOURTH AND J STREETS,

SACRAMENTO.

And examine their Extensive Stock of

GENTS' and BOYS'

Fashionable Clothing

—AND—

FURNISHING GOODS,

Comprising every conceivable Style, and adapted to the Wants of All and at Very reasonable Prices.

We are receiving by every steamer immense additions to our stock.

R. T. BROWN & CO.,
Cor. 4th and J streets, Sacramento.
d! -tf

☞NEW GOODS!!☜

CHEAPER THAN EVER, AT

WOODLAND, YOLO COUNTY.

FREEMAN & BARBER

HAVE JUST returned from San Francisco with a large and varied stock of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

Superior in quality and quantity to any ever offered to the people of Yolo county.

GROCERIES.

Sugar, Coffee,
Syrup, Salt, Flour, Bacon,
Ham, Cornmeal, Potatoes, etc., etc.

HARDWARE!

Spades, Shovels,
Nails, Files, Axes,
Tinware, of all sorts.

OILS, PAINTS, DRUGS, AND READYMADE CLOTHING

Of all kinds.

Shoes, Boots, Hats, and Caps.

DRY GOODS.

In this line we have a complete stock. The highest market price paid for produce. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

☞Don't forget the place,
FREEMAN & BARBER.
nov8-tf Woodland. Yolo county.

☞ DON'T FORGET! ☜

THAT

G. K. VAN HEUSEN

Is Still at His Old Stand,

204 J STREET, BET. 7TH AND 8TH,

And Furniture and Bedding, Crockery and Glassware, and other articles, at Wholesale & Retail,

As Cheap as any other House in Town.

N. B.—Highest price paid for Second-Hand Furniture.

Old Furniture Repaired and Varnished, by
Jan16-3m G. K. VAN HEUSEN.

CASH PAID FOR

☞HIDES☜

By S. W. RAVELEY,
Knight's Landing.

Notice to Wool Growers.—Just received, a fine lot of Wool SACKS and TWINE, at *RAVELEY'S.*

Books and Stationery,

OF all kinds for sale at

Raveley

The Woodland News.

The Emigrant's Song.

Boucicault, the author of the annexed lines, wrote from Dublin, on 22d April last, as follows:

A few days ago I stood on the North Wall and watched the emigrants embarking for the far West, as I stood on the quays of New New York to see them arrive in America.—While chewing the cud of many sweet and bitter fancies over this sad review, and picturing to myself the fate of each group that passed, a chord in the old harp which every Irishman wears in his breast twanged in a minor key, and I heard a young Irish wife in the back woods of Ohio singing the following strain:

I'm very happy where I am,
  Far across the say,
I'm very happy far from home,
  In North Amerikay.
It's only in the night, when Pat
  Is sleeping by my side,
I lie awake, and no one knows
  The big tears that I've cried;
For a little voice, sure calls me back
  To my far, far counthrie,
And nobody can hear it spake,
  Oh! nobody but me!

There is a little spot of ground
  Behind the chapel wall;
It's nothin' but a tiny mound,
  Widout a stone at all.
It rises like my heart just now,
  It makes a dawny hill,
It's from below the voice comes out,
  I cannot kape it still.
Oh, little voice! ye call me back
  To my far, far counthrie,
And nobody can hear ye spake,
  Oh! nobody but me!

THE "OLD GUARD."—We know now of what metal the Army of the Potomac is made. It has, so far in the recent battles, displaped the immobility of solid iron, the elasticity and keenness of tempered steel. When misled, and therefore unfortunate, it bated not a jot of heart and hope, believing that the day of vengeance and victory, though long postponed, would surely come. What shall be said of it? What words can the nation find worthy of its grand deeds? Upon its victorious eagles the sun of honor shall forever shine. By every hearth which has lost a son in its last magnificent onslaught, sits glory in the soldier's place. History shall never tire of reciting its exploits. Poetry shall draw a new inspiration from its valor. Painting and sculpture shall perpetuate the forms and features of its heroes, and show how its fields were won; and the debt of gratitude we owe it, and which no praise can cancel, shall be transmitted from generation to generation, as a sacred heirloom through all coming time. Live the Army of the Potomac! It has no dead. Its fallen are immortal.—*Exchange.*

THE London *Times* is said to have the enormous average income from all sources of about $60,000 a week, or three millions a year! No wonder that such news establishments, whose Argus eyes look to every part of the globe, and whose trumpet-tones speak to congregated nations, should be regarded as "the fourth estate of the kingdom." Newspapers give utterance to the millions, and concentrate in themselves an aggregate of power, to make thrones tremble and monarchs turn pale. There are a very burning glass, gathering and concentrating to one terrible focal point, the rays of thought, conviction, and sentiment, over the wide circle of human affairs.

CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD.—The all-wise Creator has so arranged the venous blood, by imparting to it a peculiar power which chemists call an affinity of oxygen, that when fresh portions of venous blood arrive at the lungs, and come into contact with the atmosphere, the air is immediately decomposed; the oxygen remains in the blood. And should the process of the absorption of oxygen by the blood be arrested but for a few minutes, life would become extinct; hence the importance of looking around us, and seeing that nothing enters the circulation with the blood, whose chemical action is in the least degree antagonistic to those chemical affinities which the Divine hand has impressed on the vital fluid.

GAPES IN CHICKENS.—A writer in the *Rural New Yorker* says that he has found by accident that dough saised with milk rising is a sure and safe remedy for gapes in chickens, fed while forming, but while still sweet. He has tried it for six years, but says that where he seasons the feed of chickens with salt, as for cooking, they never have the gapes.

POULTRY.—Give poultry warm, dry, sunny, well whitewashed quarters, clean straw in their nests, and a good feed of grain, once a day; scraps from the frying pot, and unchilled water, or trough of running water; keep an ash box in one corner, always dry and dusty, and throw in fresh ashes or lime occasionally.

SOCIETIES.

Masonic Societies.

GRAFTON LODGE, No. 141.

Hall at Knight's Landing. Stated meetings Saturday evening, on or after the full moon.
J. W. BALDWIN, W. M.
J. W. SNOWBALL, Sec'y.

YOLO LODGE, No. 81.

Hall at Cacheville. Stated meetings—Saturday evening, on or before the full moon.
A. H. WILLARD, W. M.
D. SCHINDLER, Sec'y.

WOODLAND LODGE, No. 156.

Hall at Woodland. Stated meeting—Saturday evening, after the full moon.
ISAAC DAVIS, W. M
F. S. FREEMAN, Sec'y.

Odd Fellows Societies.

WOODLAND LODGE, NO. 111.

Hall at Woodland, I. O. of O. F. Meets every Saturday night at 7½ o'clock, at ODDS FELLOWS Hall, College Building, Woodland,
J. W. TILLEY, N. G.
C. W. LEWIS, Sec'y.

Good Templars' Societies.

COLD WATER LODGE, No. 50.

Meets every Tuesday evening, at Union Hall, Knight's Landing.
ROBT. ROBERTS, W. C.
J. R. BEANE. Sec'y.

WOODLAND LODGE, No. 46.

Hall at Woodland, Meets every Thursday evening. J. R. JACKSON, W. C.
Miss. M. F. Fike, Sec.

OCCIDENTAL LODGE, No. 73.

Hall at Woodland, I. O. of G. T. Meets every Tuesday evening at 7½ o'clock, in the Masonic Hall, Woodland.
C. F. REDDING, W. C. T.
W. L. TODD, Sec'y.

Military Companies.

UNION CAVALRY.

Meets at Buckeye. Regular Drill days. First Saturday in every month.
J. EDGAR, Capt.

WASHINGTON GUARDS.

Meets at Washington. Regular Drill meetings, every Monday evening at 7 o'oclock, at Armory.
AMOS MATTHEWS, Capt.

WOODLAND GUARDS.

Meets on the 1st Monday in every month, at the Court House, in Woodland. Regular drill days last Saturday in every month.
C. W. LEWIS, Captain.

HOTELS.

CACHEVILLE HOTEL.

W. Campbell, Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR TAKES PLEASURE in announcing to his numerous friends and acquaintances that he has taken the above Hotel, and is now ready to accommodate families and permanent boarders, in the best style and most satisfactory manner.

The DINING ROOM is spacious, and is well calculated to accommodate any number of guests.

The BAR-ROOM is also large, and will at all times be supplied with the choicest brands of WINES and LIQUORS that can be procured in the San Francisco market.

The proprietor has spared neither trouble or expense in fitting up this Hotel in all its essential appointments, to make it the best Hotel north of Sacramento.

Mr. Campbell hopes by strict attention to business, and a desire on his part to please his patrons, to receive a share of the public patronage. W. CAMPBELL.

Cacheville, March 29, 1862. m29-tf

TOLL'S HOTEL,

COR. K & SEVENTH ST., SACRAMENTO,

SCHOONMAKER & SMITH, Prop'rs.

This Fire Proof Hotel
HAS BEEN
Newly Furnished Throughout.

And presents superior accomodations to the traveling public.

An Omnibus always in attendasce at the Cars and Boats to convey passengers to and from the Hotel, free of charge.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

n14-3m

MECHANICS' EXCHANGE,

(FIRE-PROOF BRICK BUILDING)

DENTSCHES CASTHANS,

I street, between Front and Second,
SACRAMENTO.

HENRY TRECHLER,.....Proprietor.

This House is in the immediate vicinity of the Steamboat Landings and Railroad Depot. The Best accommodations for Families at moderate terms.

Board per week, $4 50; with Lodgings, $5 50
Meals, 37½ cents; Beds, 25 and 50 cents.

N. B.—Red and White Wine, of Yolo county manufacture, always on hand.

jan24-3m

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY!!!

CALIFORNIA MARBLE.

HAVING been awarded the First Prizes at the different State Fairs for Monumental work, we would respectfully call Particular Attention to our specimens of California Marble, and Workmanship now on hand. It is the best Marble ever found in the United States, and is not excelled in Europe for general purposes. It is free from flint or iron, more compact, of finer texture, and susceptible of as high a polish as the best Italian. As we quarry our own Marble, and are practical workmen in it, we can furnish anything in our line Cheaper than the Cheapest.

And as Good as the Best! To satisfy yourselves of the fact, please call at our

Premium Pioneer Marble Works,
K street, between 5ih and 6th,
SACRAMENTO.
A. AITKIN & CO.

☞Sculpture and Ornamental work done to order. jan24-tf

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISING

H. M. LOCKWOOD & CO.

624 Clay street, San Francisco.

THE ONLY
CLOTHING HOUSE
IN THE STATE,
WHERE A
FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK
OF
GENTS' AND BOYS'
CLOTHING
and
FURNISHING GOODS
MAY BE FOUND AT
Prices to suit the Times.
624 CLAY STREET.
SAN FRANCISCO.
H. M. LOCKWOOD & CO.

ag22-tf

C. H. KREBS,

(Late Fredericks & Krebs,)

No. 183 J Street, Sacramento,

Would hereby inform his former customers and the public in general that he has again a complete stock of

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS Varneshes,
Wall Paper,
Artists' Materials,
Etc., etc.

Also, a superior stock of

COAL OIL LAMPS.

All of which I offer at San Francisco rates. The cheapest place to buy

Kerosene or Coal Oil.

A call is solicited.

C. H. KREBS,
188 J. STREET, between 6th and 7th,
feb20-3m SACRAMENTO.

CARPETS! CARPETS!

OIL CLOTH, MATTINGS,
PAPER HANGING,
Picture Frames and Mouldings,
WINDOW SHADES AND CURTAINS,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS OF ALL KINDS,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
—ALSO—
AGENT for HOW'S MACHINES, and the NEW ENGLAND MACHINE.
Price $10 00.
W. SHARP,
142 J Street, bet. Fifth & Sixth,
(South side),
SACRAMENTO.

m21-3m

1863 AND 1864.

HATS! CAPS!! HATS!

JUST RECEIVED, FROM
Europe and the Eastern States, by
LAMOTT,
HATTER
A Large and Magnificent Lot of New Styles of
SOFT AND SILK HATS,
ALL OF WHICH WILL BE
Sold at Prices Lower than any House in the State.

CHILDREN'S HATS AND CAPS
IN LARGE QUANTITIES.
SILK HATS,
Of the New Style and all Styles, Made to Order.

LADIES! LADIES! LADIES!
NOTICE! NOTICE!!
LAMOTT
HATTER AND FURRIER,
Corner of J and Second streets, Sacramento,
Has just received the Largest and
The Best Assortment of FURS
To be found in the State
Of all the
DIFFERENT QUALITIES now in FASHION.
Also, on hand,
Fur Gloves,
Fur Collars, and
Buffalo Overshoes,
For Gents and Ladies, adapted to those traveling over the mountains. On hand
A Fine Lot of BUGGY ROBES.
All of which are guaranteed as represented.
Being a Practical Furrier, he knows what he is selling.
In purchasing Furs, beware of whom you buy.

Furs Repaired and Relined
At short notice.
LAMOTT,
37 J Street, near corner 2d.
d12-tf **Sacramento.**

E. & C. CRUHLER.

COLUMBUS BREWERY,

Corner of C and 16th streets,
Sacramento.

LAGER of the FINEST QUALITY may be obtained in any quantity at this well known establishment and at the DEPOT—

Gruhler's Saloon,
Sixth street, between J and K streets.

☞Orders from the Country promptly attended to. nov9-tf

CALIFORNIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The fast and splendid steamers
Chrysopolis and Yosemite,

Will leave on alternate days for SAN FRANCISCO at 2 o'clock, p.m., from foot of K street, Sacramento.

Steamer *Chrysopolis*, Chadwick, Master, will leave on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer *Yosemite*, Poole, Master, will leave on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

For MARYSVILLE and intermediate landings EVERY DAY.

Change of day for RED BLUFF.

Knight's Landing, Colusa, Tehama and Red Bluff.

Until further notice the Steamer of the California Steam Navigation Company will make ONE trip per week to RED BLUFF, leaving SACRAMENTO

Every Saturday, at 7 o'clock, a.m.

And RED BLUFF
Every Tuesday Morning.

A. REDINGTON, W. H. TAYLOR, Agents, Sacramento.

Freight received at Knight's Landing every day.

S. W. RAVELEY, Agent,
Knight's Landing. june6-t

FOR SACRAMENTO.

The fine steamer DEFIANCE,
ZIMMERMAN, MASTER,
Will make two trips a week from Knight's Landing to Sacramento.

The price for freighting grain, will be $1 75 per ton and for lumber $5 per thousand feet.

S. W. RAVELEY,
may2-tf Agent.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.

CONGRATULATE you on the introduction of a new musical instrument, long wanted, and sure to find its way into every household of taste and refinement.
L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

AS compared with melodeons, harmoniums, &c., the Cabinet Organ is certainly superior in quality and volume of tone, while its power of expression can hardly be too highly praised.
WILLIAM MASON.

BEST of their class of which we have any knowledge.
MORE THAN 200 EMINENT ORGANISTS.

IN every respect far superior to anything of the kind I have ever seen, whether in Europe or America.
GEO. WASHBURN MORGAN.

NEXT to a church organ, and that a good sized one, the best instrument with which we are acquainted to accompany church song. *New York Musical Review.*

EXCEEDS in my estimation every other instrument of this general class.
THOMAS HASTINGS.

THE favorable testimony of nearly every organist or pianoist of note in this country, together with that of certain distinguished foreign authorities, has forestalled our appreciative comments upon the excellence and value of these carefully made instruments.
New York World.

ONCE hearing them will satisfy the most skeptical that they are just what the church has been waiting for.
New York Observer.

REALLY very effective and beautiful instruments. LOWELL MASON.

GRAND accompaniment when the congregation sing. IRENÆUS.

A VERY efficient church organ, brought within a small compass; not easy to get out of order, and sold at a low price.
New York Examiner.

NEVER seen anything of the kind which interested me so much.
GEORGE F. ROOT.

SURPASSES anything in this line I have seen, whether French or American.

☞ In plain or elegant cases, with one to twelve stops Prices $85 to $500 each.

A. KOHLER, San Francisco.
Wholesale and Retail Agent.

Orders promptly attended to.
mar 5-3m

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

The undersigned, thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed for many years upon the firm of

A. DESPECHER & FIELD
—AND—
FIELD & CO.,

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that in order to be up with the times. and to supply a great want in this community, they have taken the

SPACIOUS SALESROOM
Nos. 75 and 77 J Street,

ONE BLOCK ABOVE their old location, where they intend keeping in addition to their large stock of

WINES, BRANDIES AND LIQUORS

Of all kinds, and Exclusive Department for the sale of

FINE GROCERIES.

And every article usually kept in the best regulated establishments of the larger Eastern cities and Europe.

Dealers and consumers are invited to call upon us and look through our stock, as we are confident they will find it to their interest in making purchases.

FIELD & CO.
Formerly A. Despecher & Field,
Nos. 75 & 77 J. st. bet. 3d & 4th.
SACRAMENTO.

June11-tf

Kerosine Oil.—The best quality of Kerosine Oil can be had cheaper at RAVELEY'S than any other place

EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS!

ATTENTION, EVERYBODY!!

S. W. RAVELEY,
OLD STAND AT KNIGHT'S LANDING,

Having just returned from San Francisco, would call the attention of the Citizens and public generally to his well selected stock of

ALBUMS,
SONG BOOKS
SCHOOL BOOKS
PSALMS and POETRY,
STATIONERY,
CIGARS,
TOBACCO,
FRUITS,
CANDIES
NUTS
PIPES
POUCHES

Together with the following

PATENT MEDICINES.

Jayne's Expectorant.
  Alterative.
  Liniment.
  Carminative.
  Pills.
  Vermifuge.
Helmbold's Buchu.
  Sarsaparilla.
  Rose Wash.
Ayer's Ague Cure.
  Cherry Pectoral.
  Sarsaparilla.
  Pills.
Clove Anodyne.
Hiatt's Life Balsam.
Wistar's ,, ,,
Burnett's Cod Liver Oil.
Rushton's ,, ,, ,,
Burnett's Cocoaine.
Thorne's Extract.
Brown's Ginger.
Lyon's Kathairon.
Barry's Tricopherous.
Wistar's Lozenges.
Mustang Liniment.
Sweet's ,,
Brandreth's Pills.
Cook's. ,,
Grafenberg's ,,
Hollaway's ,,
Lee's ,,
Mott's ,,
Radway's ,,
Schenk's ,,
Wright's ,,
Schenk's Syrup.
Well's Plasters.
Court Plaster.
Hostetter's Bitters.
&c. &c. &c. &c.

Also a fine assortment of
CHOICE PERFUMERY,
TOILET SOAPS
ETC. ETC

Any of the above Articles will be sold at
San Francisco Prices.

The HIGHEST MARKET PRICE paid for
WOOL,
WOOD,
HIDES
AND
TALLOW.

TERMS CASH.

S. W. RAVELEY,
Opposite the Steamboat Landing
Knight's Landing.

GROCERIES. GROCERIES. GROCERIES

NAILS, &C.,
At Knight's Landing.
Will be sold
CHEAP FOR CASH,
And all kinds of Country Produce taken in Exchange.

THE undersigned, having made arrangements with large Importing Houses in San Francisco and Sacramento, is now prepared to sell all kinds of

Groceries,
Nails, Oils,
Paint,
Potatoes
Downer's Kerosene Oil,
Cigars, Tobacco.
ETC., ETC., ETC.
S. W. RAVELEY,
FRONT STREET,
Opposite the Steamboat Landing.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hardware,
—AND—
CROCERIES, CROCKERY, &C., &C.,
CAN BE HAD AT
RAVELEY'S
Knight's Landing.

Lubin's Extracts,
A Choice variety, just received and for sale at Raveley's.

Books and Stationery,
OF all kinds for sale at Raveley's

Notice to Wool Growers.—Just received, a fine lot of Wool Sacks and Twine, at RAVELEY'S.